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VIRGINIA IN 1632-33-34.

(Abstracts by W. N. Sainsbury, and Copies in McDonald Papers,
Virginia State Library.)

[During this period the event of greatest importance to Virginia was the settlement of Maryland. Lord Baltimore's colonists reached Point Comfort February 27, 1634, and sailed on the 3d of March for Maryland. The documents of this time show the intensity of the feeling among the Virginians over the grant to Baltimore, which they considered a robbery of their own colony.

In 1634 Virginia was divided into eight shires: James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Warrasqueake, Charles River, Warwick River and Accomac. The attempt to secure a reorganization of the Company continued, and in Kemp's petition of September, 1634, it is stated that the King had issued his warrant to the Attorney-General to draw a new charter. If drawn, the charter certainly never became operative. With the exception of a few, to whom the re-establishment of the Company might mean personal profit, the people of Virginia were strongly opposed to such a change. So strong was the feeling that the General Assembly of 1632 took and sent to England a number of depositions, showing the "many illegal proceedings and barbarous tortures inflicted upon divers of his majesties subjects in the time of the said companies' government" (*Hening*, I, 231). The declaration of the Assembly of 1642 against a Company is printed in *Hening*, I, 230-236.

The arbitrary government of the King, without a parliament, and the attempt to enforce uniformity of religion in England, seems to have but little effected Virginia.]

HARVEY TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Copy.)

Letter from Sir John Harvey.

Feb. 20, 1632.

Right Honorable:

With these I have directed unto your Honors our acts con-

cerning the ordering of our trade of Tobacco, the yet chief comoditie of our supporte. But it hath allwayes bin my care to moderate the excess by lesning the quantitie and mending the quallitie and price thearof whearby the Colonie might not precipitate into dangerous and imediate exigents, but thearby bee enabled to take in hande works both profitable and permanent divers persons are in hande with Potashes whearof samples have bin sent home and are well approved, likewise this place well affords great quantities of salt peetar, a sample whearof I have sent home by Captin William Button, a gentleman, who hath taken so good a survey of Virginia as hee will bee able to render your Honors a good account of the present state thearof; for the iron workes it were requisite that such at home as have mynde to deale in it, should send sum skillful persons over to set it on foote; the Planting of English wheat, God willing, shall bee followed if seed fayle mee not out of England this yeare; wee yet are upon good termes with the Indian, but stand at all tymes uppon our garde. I assure your Lordships that the raising his Majesties Duties to treble as much as now it is canot hinder us, but will bee the meanes to rayse the price of the Comoditie, and if I bee assisted as is requisite, I doubt not but to make it deare heere, for the helping forward better matters. Lastly I am still to bee a most humble sutor to your Lordships that if my entertaynement bee not yet settled that course may bee taken by your honorable cares, that it may bee certayne, whearby I may bee enabled to subsist and prosecute the good of this Colonie whearin I have hitherto by God's great blessings bin more successfull in a short tyme then could well bee expected, considering the greates troubles I have had in it. And undoubtedly your Lordships continuance of your wonted good opinion of mee will bothe encourage and countenance the service, the which I will daylie studdie to deserve, and most humblie remain,

Most readie and truely devoted to his Majesties service and your Lordships comands,

(Signed)

JOHN HARVEY.

Virginia, the 20th of February, 1632.

To the Lords of the Privy Councell.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 6, No. 73.

ORDER IN REGARD TO PORTS.

(Abstract.)

1632.

[The Commissioners for Virginia] to the Governor and Company of Virginia are informed by the Adventurers of the America that they have made an edict that all ships arriving in Virginia shall unlade at the port of James City to the great prejudice and charge both to the Merchant and Planter. "We will" that the petitioners shall unlade and relade the goods now transported in said ship in such places and ports as they shall think most convenient. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol 6, No. 70.)

HARVEY TO THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

(Copy.)

Sir John Harvey to the Lords Commissioners.

27 May, 1632.

Right Honorable:

According to my dutie I thinke it most requisite to account unto your honours if it were possible often and like a clock the hourlie accyidents and proceeds of this Colony whereby as in a glass most playnlie the indeavours and groath thereof may appeare to your honorable vewe, and all impediments be by your Lordshipps wisdome removed from hindering the same. Since the generall letters by Captain Bullocke divers small barques have gone forth with corne and tobacco to procure for themselves and servants shoes and other necessities, whereof the colony is in great [need], yet Captain Tucker left behinde him stores well furnished with such provisions, but likewise instructions to his factors not to sell but at his most excessive rates, and I beseech your honours to take it unto your grave considerations why Mr. Stone, Maurice Thompson, and Captain Tucker, cannot afford for to allowe a pennye p. pound for Tobacco when our intruding neighbours, the Dutch, doe allowe us eighteene pence p. pound in the same commoditie as they cost the firste pennye and in regard our small rent of corne and Tobacco will not be able to supplie the Colony in generall and Captain Tucker and his co-partners will pretend they are but little gayners but rather losers,

and the Colony greatlie indebted unto them, I think they are most fitt to contract for all the tobacco of this place as your Lordships shall deeme fittinge for three or more years at some indifferent rate, themselves agreeing with your honours uppon the quantitie to be planted, with your Lordships comands not to have any more to be exported any whether from hence, upon most severe penaltie, if your Lordships shall find cause to make this proposition unto them, these men haveinge the greatest trade of all others in that commoditie will in and by their answer declare the great good will pretended by Captain Tucker and them to his Majestie's service and this Plantation, and in regard some beginning is made to the buildinge of shippinge, whereby trade will be encreased to vend such staple comodities as may here be erected. I humbly desire to be informed from your honours whether there be any obstacle why we may not have the same freedome of his Majestie's other subjects to seek our best marquett, and if this demande shall be thought needlesse, yet to be cautilous is no great faulte and for my owne parte as well for example as benefit, my whole tyme shall be spent in plantinge English grayne and vynes wherewith I am in some stocke and much forwarder than any other in the Colony and by God's assistance will constantlie follow those wayes which are most proper to make it a countrey, and I conclude with my humble prayers unto your honours to take unto your compationate cares my nowe almost three years service uppon the place without any meanes or annual entertainment to support me great expence, who may be as well called the hoste as gouvernor of Virginia, all the country affayres being prosecuted at my house in James Island where is no other hospitalitie for all commers, and if some speedie remedie and reliefe be not found for me, not onlie my creditt but my hart will breake, but I will hope and ever imagine vigilant and most carefull to excuse and be faithfully obedient to your honorable commands and instructions.

Your Lordshipp's ever readie to do your service,

JOHN HARVFY.

Virginia, the 27th of May, 1632.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 6, No. 54.

ORDERS OF PRIVY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO VIRGINIA AND
MARYLAND.

(Copy.)

Orders.

Att the Starr Chamber, the third day of July, 1633.

Present.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lord Keeper, | Earle of Danby, |
| Lord Privy Seale, | Lord Viscount Wentworth, |
| Lord High Chamberlain, | Lord Viscount Faulkland, |
| Earl of Dorset, | Lord Cottington, |
| Earl of Bridgewater, | Mr. Secretary Windebank. |

Whereas an humble petition of the Planters in Virginia was presented to her Majestie, in which they remonstrat that some grants have lately been obtained of a great proportion of lands & territorys within the limits of the Colony there being the places of their traffick, and so near to their habitations as will give a generall disheartening to the Planters if they be divided into Severall governments and a barr to that trade which they have long since exercised towards their supportation and relief under the confidence of his Majesties Royall and gracious intentions towards them, as by the said petition more largely appeareth; forasmuch as his Majesty was pleased on the 12th of May last to referr to the board the consideration of the Petition that upon the advice and report of their Lordships such orders might be taken as to his Majesties wisdom should seem best. It was there-upon ordered on the 4th of June last that the businesse should be heard the second Friday in this terme which was the 28th of the last month and that all parties interested should then attend. Which was accordingly performed and their Lordships having heard the cause did then order that the Lord Baltemore being one of the partys and the Adventurers and Planters of Virginia aforesaid should meet together between that time and this day & accomodate their controversy in a friendly manner if it might be and likewise Set downe in writing the propositions made by Either party with their severall answers and reasons, to be presented to the board this day, which was likewise accordingly done.

Now their Lordships having heard and maturely considered the said propositions, answers and reasons, and whatsoever else was alleged on either part did think fit to leave the Lord Baltimore to the Patent and the other partys to the course of law according to their desire. But for the preventing of further questions and differences, their Lordships did also think fit and order that things standing as they do, the planters on either side shall have free traffick and commerce each with other, and that neither part shall receive any fugitive persons belonging to the other, nor do any act which may draw a warr from the natives upon either of them, and lastly that they shall sincerely entertain all good correspondence and assist each other in all occasions in such manner as becometh fellow subjects and members of the same State.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 6, No. 77.

THE KING TO GOVERNOR HARVEY.

(Abstract.)

[July 12, 1633.]

[The King] to the Governor of Virginia:

His Maj. having lately received a petition from him the Governor and the rest of the Planters in Virginia, which was referred to the Privy Council, who upon Sundry hearings ordered that there should be mutual correspondence between Lord Baltimore & themselves, which order his Maj. pleasure is, shall be duly observed on both sides. Now as Lord Baltimore intends to transport "to that part called Maryland which we have given him," a good number of our subjects, his Maj. well approving his good endeavours and intending the furtherance of his undertaking requires him (the Governor of Virginia) to use said Lord Baltimore with courtesy and respect and also to suffer his servants and planters to buy & transport cattle and other commodities to their Colony and to hold good correspondency with him and his planters and give them such lawful assistance as may conduce to both their safeties and the advancement of the plantation of those countries.

(*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 78.)

PETITION TO PRIVY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO VIRGINIA
TRADE.

Copy.

Virginia, August 14, 1633.

Right Honorable:

According to your Lordship's order of the 7 of this present August, wee have had meetinge with divers of the Cheefe Planters of Virginia and have considered of the propositions therein mentioned. Thereunto (in all humbleness) wee present our opinions as followeth. That this plantation hath bene maintained and supported for many years by the Planters & Adventurers of the Virginia Company; and they have lately petitioned his Majestie for renewinge their antient Charter, and do hope his Majestie will graciously please to grant it unto them, forbiddinge all others. And it hath been often moved unto your Lordships by us that the trade should be carryed wholly by the English and the returnes to be made wholly into England only. And thereupon your Lordships have heretofore given orders to the Governor to take bondes of all Shipps that they bringe and land all their ladings in England. By performance whereof it will follow that

His Majesties customs and duties shal be wholly received. Our own men and shipping employed. The navigation of the Kingdom encreased. The plantation duly and sufficiently supplied. Our merchants & planters benefitted and encouraged by the transportation of that surplus which now strangers carry to their owne marketts. All of which benefit to his Majestie's Kingdome and people are wholly lost if strangers be permitted to trade and transporte the commodities of that Plantation into forrayne partes as now they do. And for the same reasons (as we conceive) in all the Kinge of Spaine's Plantation in the West and East Indies, all strangers are prohibited to trade and transporte; and their own subjects constrained to make all retournes into Spaine and Portugall only.

All which wee humbly submitt to your Lordships grave wisdom.

JO. WOLSTENHOLME,

ABRAHAM DAWES,

WILL'M TUCKER,

THOMAS STONE,

WM. FELLGATE,

THOMAS COLLINS.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 6, No. 80.

SIR JOHN WOLSTENHOLME TO SIR WM. BEECHER.

(Abstract.)

Aug. 16, 1633.

Sir John Wolstenholme to Sir William Beecher:

This bearer, Captain Tucker,* presented certain propositions to the Lords for restraining the trade of the Dutch into Virginia which was referred by their Lordships to the Farmers and Planters, whereunto we (the Virginia Commiss^{rs}), have returned an answer. A ship is now going for Virginia the last this year, prays therefore he will expedite Capt. Tucker's suit to the Lords and procure their letters to the Governor & Council in Virginia not to admit the Dutch to trade or lade any goods in their ship. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 81.)

REASONS AGAINST PERMITTING DUTCH TRADE TO VIRGINIA.

(Abstract.)

August, 1633.

Certain reasons to prove if the Dutch be admitted trade in Virginia it will be great loss to the King and prejudice to the Plantation. The loss to the King in his customs—if the Dutch be admitted they will in a short time overthrow his Maj. Plantation for they have already encroached very near our Plantation to our great prejudice of trade with the Natives of that country and call their plantation New Netherlands, denying his Maj. right and title in those parts. Two ships now going from Zeal and to trade there, which if admitted, will be a loss to his Maj. of at least £4,000, "which by your Lordships wisdom may be prevented." [Capt. Tucker?] presents this to their Lordships wisdom & consideration out of duty to his Maj. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 82.)

* The other—the planter's—side of this question of protection is seen in Governor Harvey's letter of May 27, 1632 (*ante*). He states that Tucker and his partners, who almost monopolized the trade of Virginia, sold their goods at very excessive rates and would only allow a penny per pound for tobacco, while the Dutch gave eighteen. Naturally Captain Tucker thought things would go to the dogs if such extravagant fellows were allowed to compete with him.

GOVERNOR HARVEY AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Abstract.)

James City, Feb. 8, 1633.

Governor Sir John Harvey and John West, Sam. Mathews, John Utie, Tho. Purify, William Peirce, Tho. Hinton and Hugh Bullock, the Council of Virginia, to the Lords of the Privy Council. The Colony hath such plenty of corn that although there are about twelve hundred new comers this year, five thousand bushels have been transported for the relief of the neighbours of New England, and yet our harvest not so good as the former year. The Colony abounds with Cattle & swine; the only want is arms and ammunition, and that is most requisite to be hastened hither, for although the Colony is better secured in the lower parts, yet the upper parts have many weak plantations, and the Indians, though yet upon fair terms, are always to be doubted and ourselves prepared for them. The inhabitants importunate for the confirmation of their lands and privileges, promised by his Maj. letters of Privy Seal in regard of their apparent doubts through a grant made to Lord Baltimore; whereas they are admonished touching trade with strangers, it is not possible they should swerve from their Honors Instructions. In reference to John, the son of William Constable, and others who used their best means to defraud his Maj. of his duties by unloading in the Netherlands, but were prevented by the diligence of his Maj. Vice Admiral in the Narrow Seas, Suggest that no ship be permitted to trade in Virginia without bringing a Cocket under the Customer's hands of the Ports from whence they come; this requires a Proclamation and direction to erect a custom house here, appointing some small duties to defray the charge of officers. Also that three of the Councill may receive a stipend, which may be done by levying 12^d upon every fifty acres for quit rents, a way to raise great revenues to his Maj. in following times. Will send answers to the severall complaints exhibited to the Board by the last shipping, the persons whom they concern being so remote that their answers cannot be received until the ensuing Quarter Court on

1st March. An exact muster shall be taken of the people and cattle as soon as the season will permit. Sends papers concerning Kingswell's petition against Varsall & his agents. See Sept., 1634, 3 pp. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 3.)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA.

(Abstract.)

Westminster, April 28, 1634.

The King's Commission to William [Laud] Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Lord Coventry Lord Keeper, Richard [Neyle] Archbishop of York, Richard Earl of Portland Lord High Treasurer, Henry Earl of Manchester, Thomas Earl of Arundel & Surry Earl Marshal, Edward Earl of Dorset Chamberlain to the Queen, Francis Lord Cottington Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Thos. Edmonds Treasurer of our Household, Sir Henry Vane Comptroller and Sir John Coke and Sir Francis Windebanke Secretaries of State, To make laws and orders for the government of English Colonies planted in Foreign parts—with power to impose penalties and imprisonment for offences in Ecclesiastical matters—to remove Governors and require an account of their Government—to appoint Judges and Magistrates & establish courts—also power to any five of said Commiss^{rs} to hear & determine all manner of complaints from the Colonies—to have power over all charters and Patents, and to revoke those surreptitiously or unduly obtained. 12 pp. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 13.)

The original commission is enrolled. See *Patent Roll*, 10 Car., 1 part, 9 d. 3.

CAPT. MATTHEWS BEHAVIOR TO THE GOVERNOR.

(Abstract.)

"Relation of certain passages between the Governor of Virginia, Capt. Yong and Capt. Mathews In reference the employment by Capt. Yong of a ship carpenter without the consent of his Master, and Capt. Mathews remarks about Yong's commission which had not been shewn to him and he knew not whether Yong had any commission or no, and that if things were done

in this fashion it would breed ill blood in Va., and so flung away from the Governor in a contemptuous and proud manner and turning his back with his truncheon lashed off the heads of certain high weeds that were growing there. The governor said "come gentlemen let us go to supper and for this night leave this discourse and to morrow we will meet betimes and consult our business." Signed by Thomas Yong also by Tho. Cornwaleys, Tho. Purify and Robert Evelin, who were present when part of the above took place. 2 pp. *Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 20.

GOVERNOR HARVEY TO SECRETARY WINDEBANKE.

(Abstract.)

Virginia, July 14, 1634.

Governor Sir John Harvey [to Secretary Sir Fras. Windebank]:

At his entrance the Plantation was wholly unfortified, neither defensible against Foreign invasions nor secured from intestine incursions of the Natives nor was there any safe range for cattle. The common bread of this country called Maize in so great scarcity that many starved, for the breed of cattle was then almost utterly wasted. Found this want of corn grew through this excessive planting of tobacco which he has remedied by ordering two acres of corn to be planted per pole throughout the Country and offenders to be punished with cutting up their tobacco. Every family hath now corn to spare and great store of poultry and swine are bred, and for three years past great quantities sent for the relief of New England. This year ten thousand bushels have been exported and now Virginia is become like another Sicily to Rome, the granary of all his Maj. Northern Colonies. There is great plenty of beeves, goats and hogs and all sorts of poultry. Has made a beginning with all sorts of fruits, oranges, lemons, figs and vines, pomegranites, &c. Expects this year a store of olive plants. Has secured a great part of the Country with a strong Pallisado between two Creeks, where is a safe range for cattle near as big as Kent. Has also built a fort in the mouth of the river which commands the Harbour, so may now live in plenty & security if the Indians take not courage from the Colony's want of arms and ammunition & our own dissensions. Meets with great opposition from

his Assistants. His Maj. granted him by Privy Seal £1,000 per ann. out of the customs of this place but he has not the happiness to receive it, which emboldens some to neglect him & disables him. Has served five years without his pension. All things that come hither at least thrice the value they cost in England. Capt. Yong with two ships arrived 3rd of this month, has done all he could to assist him, he hath already built two shallops and will be gone within these two days. 2 pp. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 22.)

PRIVY COUNCIL TO GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA.
(Abstract.)

Whitehall, July 22, 1634.

The Privy Council to the Governor and Council of Virginia:

His Maj., for the better encouragement of the planters there, does not intend that the interest which men had settled when there was a corporation should be impeached, and that for the present they may enjoy their estates and trades with the same freedom and privileges as they did before the recalling of their Patents. Authorize the Governor and Council of Virginia to dispose of such proportion of lands to all planters being freemen as they had power to do before 1625. Recommend in particular Capt. William Button in regard of his services to the Plantation and that he be allowed so much land on either side of the River appomattock most convenient to him as hath been heretofore usually granted for himself and so many servants as he may transport. They shall shortly know the King's further pleasure concerning their further powers. (*Colonial Papers*.)

This was found as an enclosure to Claiborne's petition. See 13 March, 1676-7.

SECRETARY WINDEBANK TO GOVERNOR HARVEY.
(Abstract.)

Sept. 18, 1634.

[Secretary Sir Fras. Windebank] to Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia:

Understands from Lord Baltemore of the favorable assistance

he has given to his people at their first arrival to plant in those parts by virtue of his Maj. grant, and doubts not but the King will take in good part this conformity to his will & pleasure, as he will perhaps more particularly understand shortly by his own Royal letters. Is assured his Maj. will be very sensible of any disobedience or undutiful interpretations that shall be given to his commands, whether it proceed from faction or pride, presuming of impunity by their far distance or some other silly hopes.

He has done well to assist Lord Baltimore's proceeding in his plantation, wherein Harvey's humanity to them no less appeared than his judgment in conceiving that both plantations may well subsist together to the benefit of both. Earnestly desires him to continue his assistance to Lord Baltimore's Governor and Planters against the malicious practises of Claiborne, in which he shall much oblige Lord Baltimore & Windebank for his Lordship's sake. Draft with corrections. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 26.)

THE KING TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

(Abstract.)

Hampton Court, Sept. 29, 1634.

The King to Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia:

"When we call to mind the care our royal Father ever had for the good of our Colony in Virginia and his long expectation of fruit, we cannot but find it very strange that it hath taken so little effect. But when we again consider how much we in our days have favored it suffering you to transport freely all things for your good and losing much in our customs and imports," and yielding to their importunate petitions, showing that tobacco did not yield a clear 1 per lb. & that they were driven to great wants, and finding that they have not as yet raised any staple commodity, but still persist in that weed as if they would wholly build on that foundation. His Maj. has for remedy thought fit to follow his Father's steps & to make known by proclamation his will and pleasure to have the sole pre-emption of all tobacco, and to that end appointed Commissioners to treat here with the Planters and adventurers, who answer it could not be afforded under 6 the lb. & 14^d pr. lb. delivered here & the quantity 800,-

ooo lb. yearly, which the King's agents have informed is unreasonable. Has appointed the bearer, John Stoner, his Maj. agent to treat about this & also for settling staple commodities, not doubting they will abate both price and quantity.

He is therefore upon receipt hereof to call an assembly and to endeavour to cause them to contract for certain years; and his Maj. wills the Governor to give Stoner the oath of a councillor, "which place we are pleased to bestow upon him as a special mark of our favor."

Draft with corrections. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 28.)

PETITION OF RICHARD KEMP TO THE KING.

Sept.,? 1634.

Petition of Richard Kemp to the King:

That his Maj. being at New Market at the recommendation of the Duke of Lenox and the Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery conferred the place of Secretary for Virginia upon petitioner, but it was thought fitting petitioner should attend his dispatch until the settling of the patent to the new Company of Virginia. The attorney general being now by his Maj. warrant to draw up said patent for the Company in which petitioner by right of his place is a patentee, prays his Maj. to certify his pleasure to Mr. Attorney General accordingly. (*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 8, No. 31.)

[Richard Kemp, Secretary of State of Virginia, and Acting-Governor in 1644, is believed to have been a son of Robt. Kemp, Esq., of Gissing, Norfolk, England. He died in 1656, and a copy of his will was printed in this Magazine, II, 174-5. His nephew, Edmund Kemp, was ancestor of the Virginia family of that name.]

HARVEY TO WINDEBANKE.

(Copy.)

J. Harvey to Sir Frances Windebank:

Sir, I shall put the day wherein I did that service to my Lord Baltimore which deserved thanks from your Honour into the account of my happie days next unto that day wherein I was

designed to doe his Majestie service in this place, and for the respect I owe to your Honor and for the nobleness I know to be in my Lord Baltimore & his designes I do promise your Honor to do him and his all the service I am able, but I must sincerely let your Honor know that my power heere is not great it being limited by my commission to the greater number of voyces at the Councell table, and there I have almost all against me in whatsoever I can propose especially if it concerns Maryland, and these proceedings of the Counsell do so embolden others that notwithstanding the obligation of Christianity and his Majesties commands to bee assisting to them in their first beginning, many are soe averse as that they crye and make it their familer talke that they would rather knock their cattell on the heads then sell them to Maryland. I am sorry its not in my power to rule these exorbitant courses, but for their present accomodation I sent unto them some cowes of myne owne and will do my best to procure them more or any thing else they stand in need of. This faction I finde great cause to suspect is nourished from England, for this Summer came letters to Captain Mathewes, who is the patron of disorder, as your Honor will understand by the bearer hereof, Lieftenant Evelin (and by his comportment in other matters as your Honor will finde in these papers), upon the reading whereof hee threw his hatt upon the ground, scratching his head, and in a fury, stamping, cryed a pox upon Maryland. Many letters and secrett intelligences he and the rest of the Councell have and especially Cleyborne, and many meetings and consultations. I doubt not but to find notable combinations, I have written at large of the estate of this Colonie in my letters to the Lords in generall, to which I remitt your Honor, humbly craving pardon for my brevity which is enforced by my indisposition of health at this tyme; so humbly presenting to your Honors my best service and respects, I take my leave and still will rest,

Your Honors very affectionate Servant,

JOHN HARVEY.

Virginia, 16th of December, 1634.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 8, No. 37.